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bers of his audience who were interested enough to remain to attend it, a large amount of peace literature was distributed, and in this way the "written word" found its way into many places where it would otherwise not have gone, and at the same time a list of names and addresses of people especially interested in the peace cause was secured. But for lack of follow-up work the formation of local centers and the acquisition of new members for the State Society was not successful, and the board of directors of the P. A. & P. S. is convinced that the Chautauqua work must be carried on in a somewhat different manner next year.

The same plan of presenting a peace lecture in the spring and autumn circuits will be carried out, and this time the lecture will be accompanied by stereopticon slides, and will be given in each of *eighty* towns, so that by this means it is hoped that at least fifty-six thousand auditors will be reached through the medium of the eye and ear. Tentative plans are now under consideration by which work will be done, both before and after the lectures, in the work of organizing either local branches of the P. A. & P. S. or in the constitution of local committees which shall act in the distribution of peace literature, the holding of peace meetings, etc., under the supervision of the State Society, and by means of which also the membership of the State Society may be largely increased.

The Society has just received a gift of five thousand dollars, which will probably be devoted largely to the carrying out of this plan during the coming year.

On the 26th of November the Society gave a dinner at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, in honor of Baroness von Suttner, and immediately after the dinner, at 8 o'clock in the evening, a public meeting was held in the Drexel Institute, which was attended by more than fourteen hundred and fifty people, and which was addressed by Baroness von Suttner, Hon. Oscar S. Strauss, and Dr. George D. Washburn, ex-president of Robert College, Constantinople. The speakers at this meeting dwelt chiefly upon the relation of the Balkan situation to the world's peace, and their addresses were admirable in themselves and in the good impression which they created upon the large and distinguished audience.

### The Chicago Office.

By Charles E. Beals.

The following addresses have been given by the Secretary during the past month: Before the Men's Club of the First Congregational Church of La Grange, Ill. (Rev. E. N. Hardy, Ph. D., pastor), December 2, on "News from the Front in the War Against War;" December 9, before the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, presentation of resolutions for adoption and remarks in support of same; December 10, before the Norwood Park Woman's Club, "The Probability of Peace, from the Viewpoint of Biology;" December 12, at a luncheon of the Northwest Side Commercial Association of Chicago, "Can We Get Rid of War?" the Hampden Club of Chicago, December 22, "From Dragonhood to Brotherhood;" December 27, at the annual meeting of the Illinois State Teachers' Association, Peoria, Ill., "The School Peace League and the Peace Outlook in General."

The secretarial pen also has been busy. An article on "Scientific Pacifism" was prepared for the *Chicago World*. On the very day that the article was mailed; however, the *World* suspended publication. It is expected that the paper may resume soon. An article was also prepared for the Monthly Bulletin of the Northwest Side Commercial Association at the request of its editor. The article was an abridgment of the Secretary's address before the said Association, namely, "Can We Get Rid of War?" *Unity*, November 28, republished the article on "William Ladd, the Apostle of Peace," which originally came out in *The Granite Monthly*, September, 1912. In its December 5 edition *Unity* published in full the itinerary of the Baroness von Suttner. The same number of *Unity* contained an address delivered by the Baroness at the Abraham Lincoln Center, November 10. And the December 12 issue of the same periodical was another peace number, containing an article by Dr. David Starr Jordan on the Hudson River naval review and the Panama tolls; Robert Underwood Johnson's poem, "The Dirge" (a powerful comment on the Panama tolls question); the Peace Secretary's article on "Something More than Red Cross Relief Needed," and other peace material. At the invitation of the editor, Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, the Peace Secretary has become one of the editorial contributors to *Unity*.

At the regular monthly meeting of the executive committee, held December 5, resolutions upon the death of Hon. Albert K. Smiley were adopted as follows:

"*Resolved*, That with very deep sorrow we learn of the death of Hon. Albert K. Smiley.

"*Resolved*, That the Chicago Peace Society hereby records its very high appreciation of the life and work of this friend of peace and justice. To few men is it given to render such large service to humanity as did Mr. Smiley. His dream, wrought out into actuality in the conference at Mohonk, was the dream of a great statesman and a genuine saint. Through his munificent hospitality and clear-sighted leadership, Mr. Smiley probably brought a greater number of influential professional and business men to believe in the practicability of pacifism than any ten other men of his generation. His work in behalf of the disinherited Indian equalled, in unselfish devotedness and far-reaching effectiveness, his service to international peace.

"The loss of such a man is incalculable. While the human race is richer and happier and nobler for his having lived, earth is lonelier, now that he has departed. Such a life, however, helps mortals to believe in an immortality.

"*Resolved*, That the Chicago Peace Society hereby tenders its very warmest sympathy to the members of the bereaved family circle in their great sorrow."

Circular letters were sent out on Christmas to the Protestant pastors of Chicago, asking them to induce their churches to take affiliating membership in the Peace Society. Personal letters were also sent to over fifty Jewish rabbis containing a similar invitation.

Rev. Frederick Lynch, D. D., of New York, was a welcome visitor in Chicago during the session of the Federal Council of Churches, of whose committee on arbitration and peace he is secretary.

One of the most important events in the peace movement in America was the adoption of peace resolutions

by the Federal Council (representing seventeen million church members) at its second quadrennial, held in this city December 4-9. Four years ago, at the first quadrennial, held in Philadelphia, Dean Henry Wade Rogers introduced some ringing peace resolutions which were adopted. This year Rev. Dr. Remensnyder, chairman of the Peace Commission of the Council, was expected to submit the peace resolutions. In his absence the local Peace Secretary presented the resolutions which had been prepared by the Peace Commission. In his address the Secretary suggested that not only should these resolutions be adopted, but that a peace plank epitomizing the resolutions should be embodied in the platform of the Council. He was authorized to prepare such a plank, which was adopted, as follows:

"The Council favors the organization of a Church Peace League in America, the annual observance of Peace Sunday by the churches, and the memorializing of the Third Hague Conference in behalf of the establishment of a permanent court of international justice and the adoption of such other measures as shall render war unnecessary and impossible. The Council calls upon Christian men and women to unite in a demand that the teaching and spirit of Jesus be applied in international relations by our National Congress and Department of State."

The Chicago Peace Society closes its third year with all bills paid. It has done more work, and more effective work, than in any preceding year. Its influence is probably twice as strong as it was twelve months ago. It is hoped that very soon the Society may be able to undertake very much larger enterprises.

### Work of the Massachusetts Peace Society.

The secretary of the Massachusetts Peace Society, Dr. James L. Tryon, while abroad last summer, devoted considerable of his attention to an investigation of the peace movement in England and on the continent of Europe. In England he visited many historical places with a view to the preparation of two stereopticon lectures. One of these will be called "England and America in their Hundred Years of Peace;" the other "The World Peace Movement." The first lecture will be ready in January, and will be given not only in Massachusetts, but in the department of New England generally, under the management of the Massachusetts Peace Society. Arrangements are being made for the delivery of the lecture in several universities and before important clubs. It will also in some cases be given at the evening services of churches. This lecture is intended to show the oneness of the English-speaking peoples. It will present on the screen certain shrines that are visited yearly by pilgrims from all the English-speaking nations, such as Westminster Abbey, in the Poets' Corner of which appears the bust of Longfellow, that especially unites England and America in sentiment; Stratford-on-Avon, where American as well as British memorials may be found, and Sulgrave Manor, the home of some of the ancestors of George Washington. It has been proposed that Sulgrave Manor be purchased and restored as a mark of the unity of the English-speaking peoples. Dr. Tryon spent two days at the Manor, accompanied by Mrs. Tryon, who made sketches of it in oils.

The lecture will also illustrate certain dramatic episodes in the relations between Great Britain and the United States, which show that in spite of serious questions that have arisen, some of them sufficiently so to threaten war, the leaders of government in both countries have, by their good sense and courtesy, kept the peace. Among these incidents will be the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, which dealt with the situation on the northeastern boundary in 1842, misnamed the Aroostook War; the Trent affair, in 1861, in which Prince Albert and Secretary Seward exercised their pacific influence, and the Alabama case, in which men like J. C. Bancroft-Davis, Hamilton Fish, Charles Francis Adams, Mr. Gladstone, Earl Granville, and Lord Tentenden worked with true international spirit to bring about a just settlement on the basis of law.

References will also be made in the lecture to the relations of Canada and the United States in the century of peace. The truce of armaments on the Great Lakes will be explained and the arbitrations in which Canada has been especially interested will be considered. Portraits of Canadian leaders like Sir John A. MacDonald, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Premier R. L. Borden will be shown, and there will be a group picture of the Fathers of the Confederation. It is the lecturer's opinion that American students ought to know more about Canadian history than they do, in order to have their full appreciation of the progress of Canada that is commensurate with the knowledge of the United States which is common to every Canadian schoolboy. "I see no sign anywhere," says Dr. Tryon, "of a tendency to the political unity of Canada and the United States. But we should all try to promote that unity of the heart which it is desirable to preserve between what Mr. Carnegie happily calls the 'crowned and the uncrowned republics.' With the agreement as to limitation of armaments on the Great Lakes and the International Boundaries Commission, which is capable of dealing with any question that may arise between our two countries, Canada and the United States lead the world today in preparation for permanent international peace. May the coming celebration of the centenary of the Treaty of Ghent be a new starting point in our fraternal relations and impress the world with the possibility everywhere of settling international disputes justly by reason and by law."

Dr. Tryon has just completed for the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* an extended article on the relations between the United States and Canada since 1814.

One of the most delightful receptions given to the Baroness von Suttner during her visit to America was that which took place in the home of Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, of Milton, on December 2. Mrs. John Balch assisted in receiving the guests.

The meeting was intended to popularize the idea that is expressed in the motto on the seal of the Massachusetts Peace Society, "Law Replaces War."

In spite of a raging storm, a large number of persons attended. Hon. Samuel B. Capen, president of the Massachusetts Peace Society, presided, and gracefully referred to the services rendered by Mrs. Forbes to the peace movement. He also sounded some strong forward notes in reference to the work of the coming year. Prof. George H. Blakeslee, of Clark University, explained the difficulty of dealing with disputes like the Balkan question, which are political rather than judicial in their